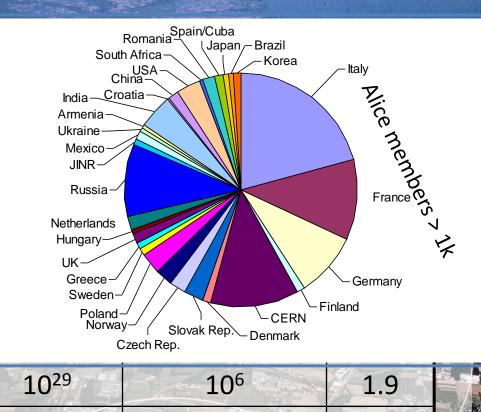




LHC

Collision system	√S _{NN} (TeV)		
pp	14.0	et l	
PbPb	5.5		
pPb	8.8		



*
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{max}}$$
 (ALICE) = 10^{31}

ArAr

** \mathcal{L}_{int} (ALICE) ~ 0.5 nb⁻¹/year

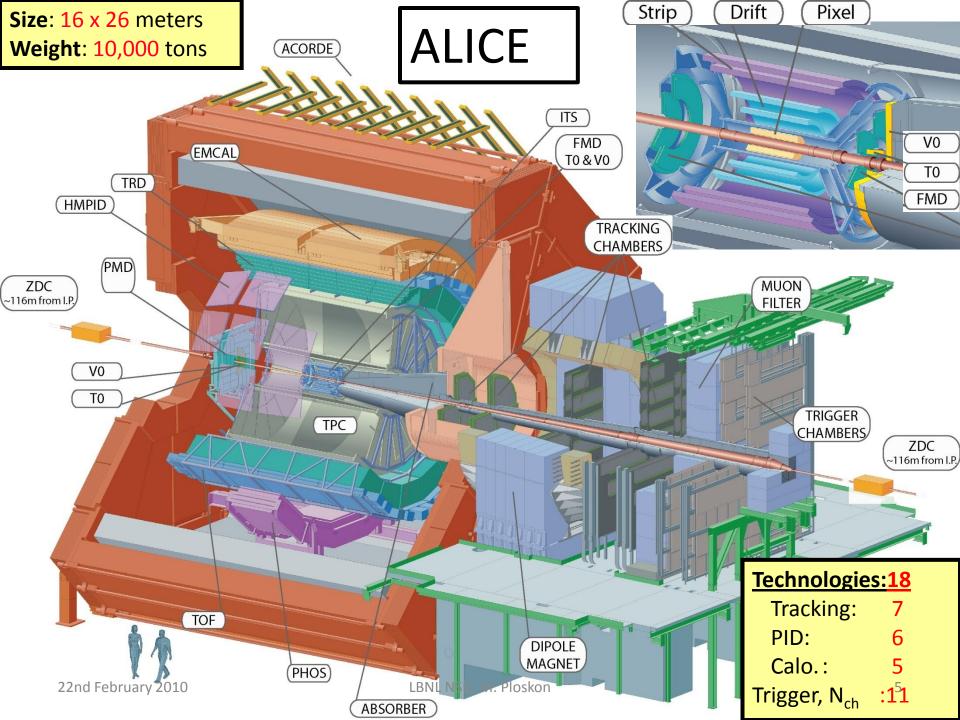
10⁶

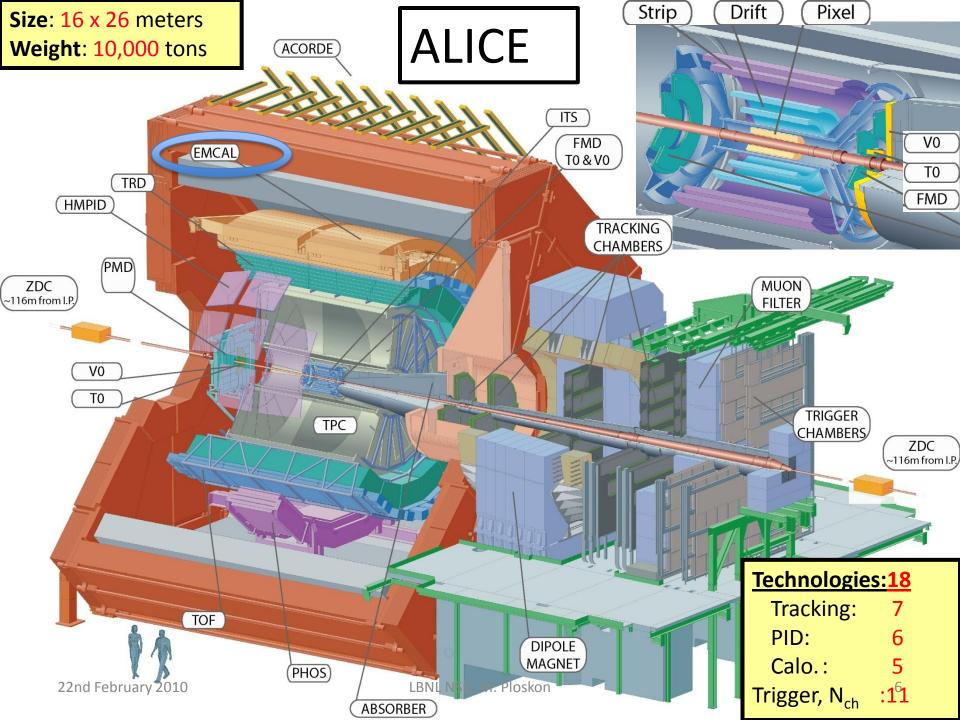
2.7

+ other ions (Sn, Kr, O) & energies (e.g.: pp @ 5.5 TeV)

6.3

10²⁹





Almost to the day, 19 years ago...

Minutes of the 1st meeting on heavy ion / pp min. bias physics at LHC

The following is a short summary of the presentations and discussions taking place during the first this meeting was to initiate a ser uring ultra-relativistic heav atte Copies of the transparencies and minutes by mail.

'Fast Forward' to...

November 23rd 2009 experimental areas will be mind

meeting on a Heavy-Ion-Experiment at LHC held on Thursday 13.12 1990 at CERN. The intention of reavy ion detector capable of meass attended by over 60 physicists. o the participants as annex to these

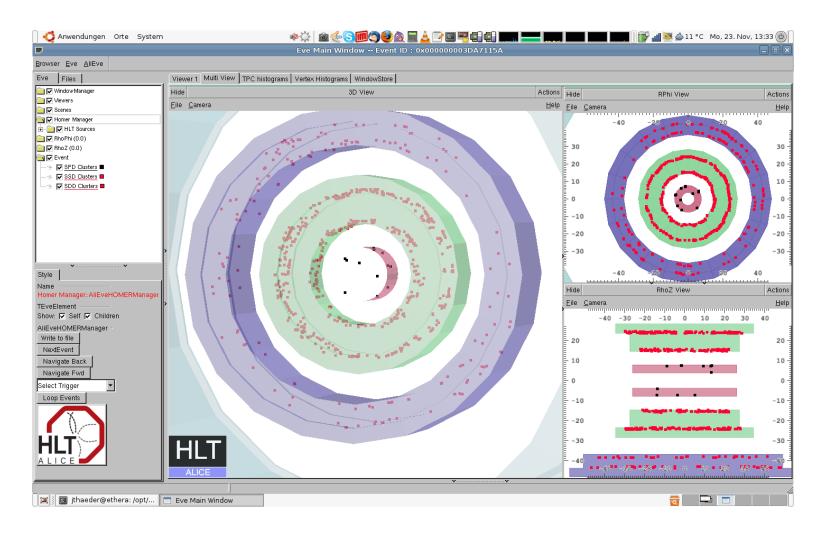
- The design of the experimental areas will be finalized by end '91. The overall lay-out of an experiment should exist by then, if the caverns are to be built start of physics operation foreseen for 1998 as well as the need for a Letter of Intent by end schedule of the LHC, i.e. even if the start of physics operation, presently foreseen for 1998, should slip somewhat, the extra time will be used to stretch the construction schedule of the machine (and the detectors) rather then to delay the start of construction

.. should it slip, we stretch the construction schedule ..

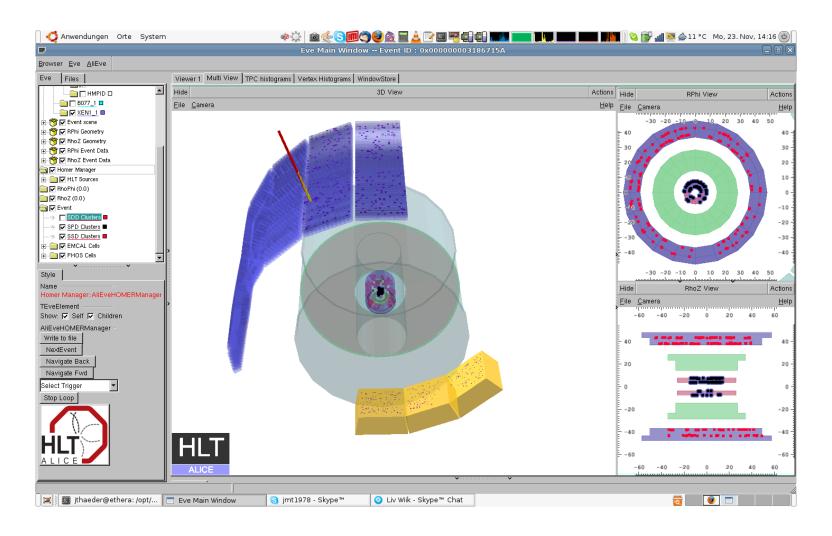


LHC startup 2009 and first signals from ALICE

First splashes...



First splashes...



23rd of November 2009...

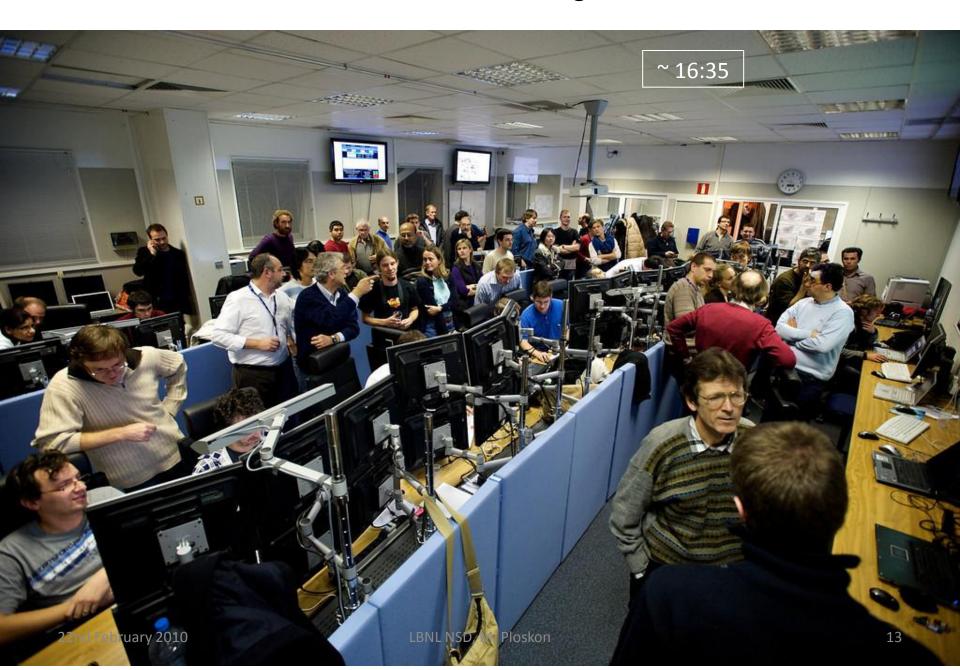
The LHC (and everything else) accelerates ..



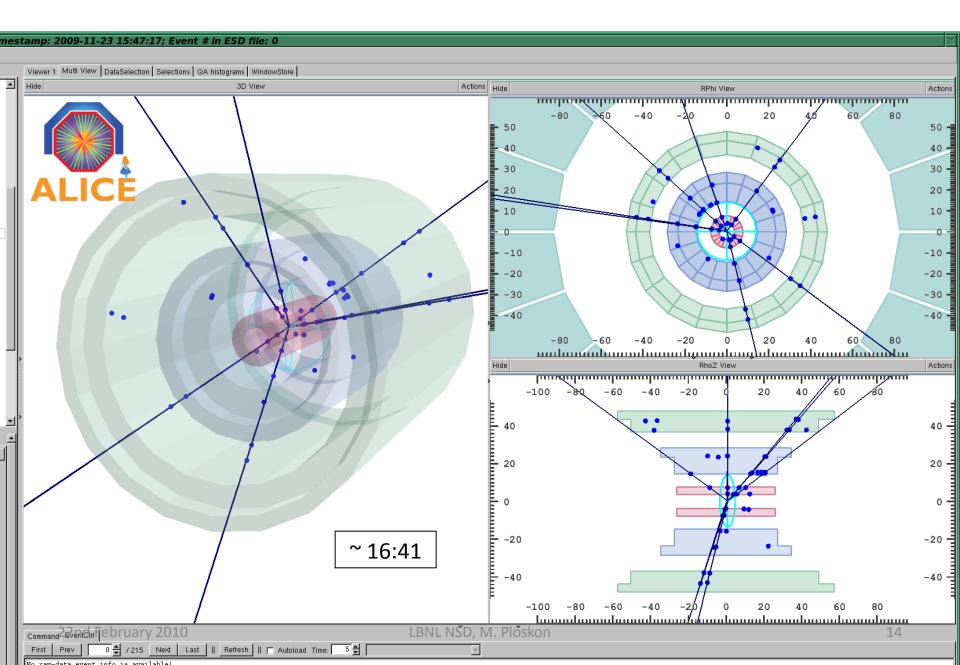
after concentrated preparations, SD, M. Ploskon

Monday, 23rd November, ~15:30 in the ALICE Control Room¹²

some anxious minutes waiting for collisions..

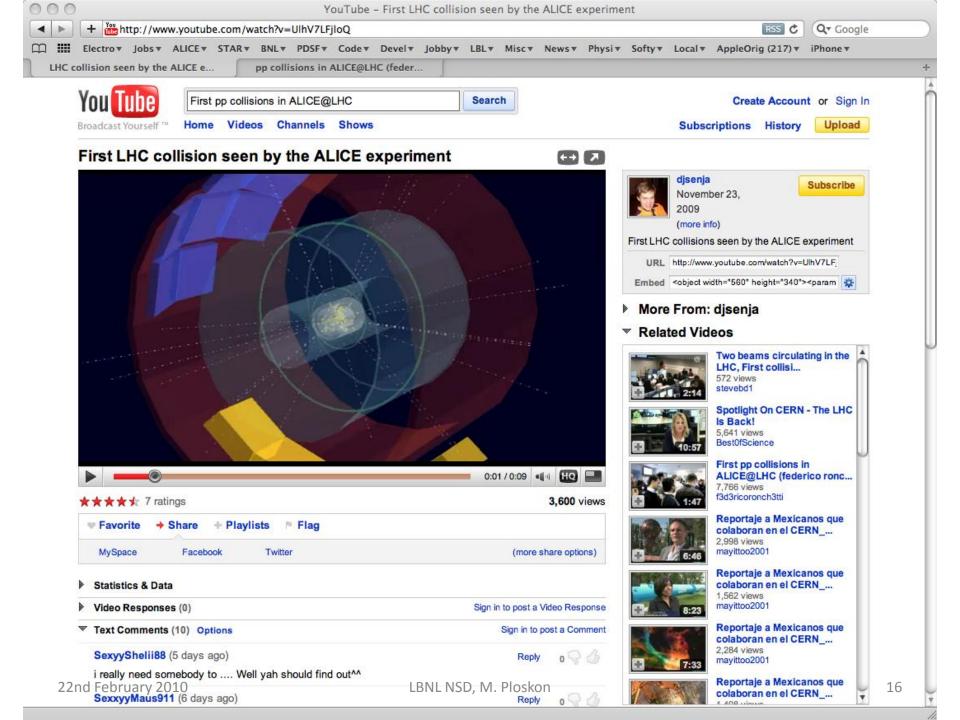


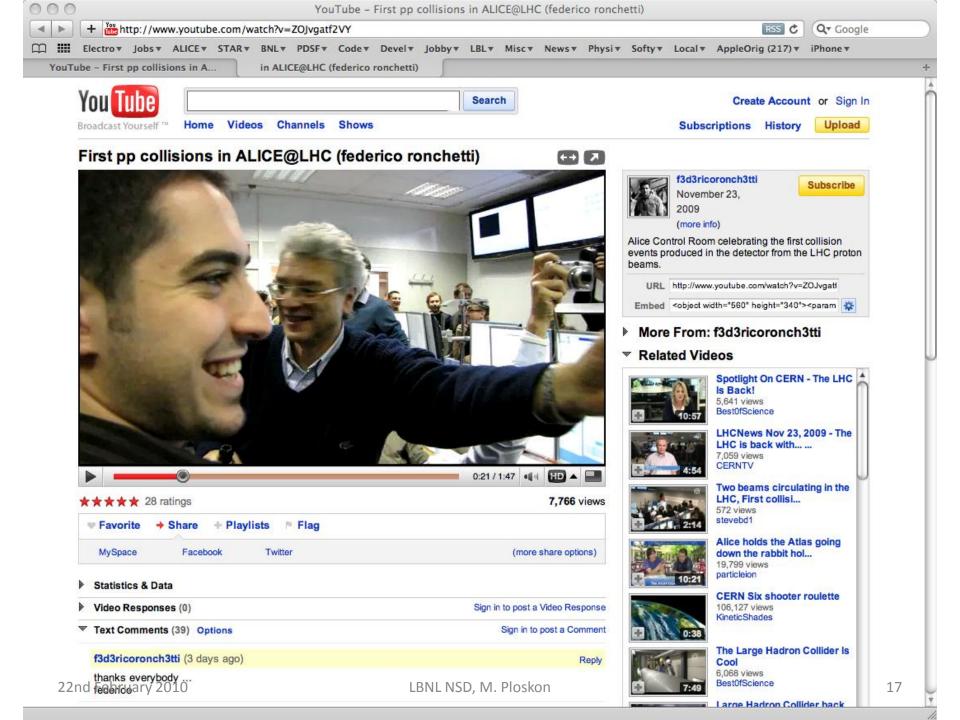
The first 'event'...



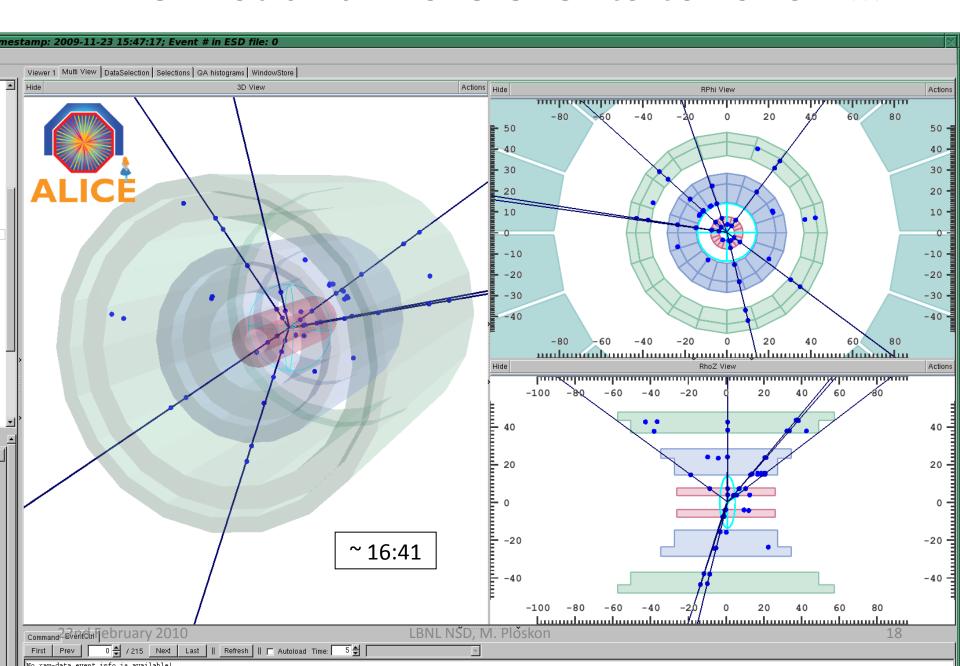
Relief and jubilation..







The first and more events to follow...



23rd – 28th of November

EPJ manuscript No. (will be inserted by the editor)

First proton–proton collisions at the LHC as observed with the ALICE detector: measurement of the charged particle pseudorapidity density at $\sqrt{s}=900\,\mathrm{GeV}$

ALICE collaboration

K. Aamodt⁷⁸, N. Abel⁴³, U. Abeysekara³⁰, A. Abrahantes Quintana⁴², A. Acero⁶³, D. Adamová⁸⁶, M.M. Aggarwal²⁵, G. Aglieri Rinella⁴⁰, A.G. Agocs¹⁸, S. Aguilar Salazar⁶⁶, Z. Ahammed⁵⁵, A. Ahmad², N. Ahmad², S.U. Ahn⁵⁰, R. Akimoto¹⁰⁰, A. Akindinov⁶⁸, D. Aleksandrov⁷⁰, B. Alessandro¹⁰², R. Alfaro Molina⁶⁶, A. Alici¹³, E. Almaráz Aviña⁶⁶, J. Alme⁸, T. Alt⁴³, V. Altini⁶, S. Altinpinar³², C. Andrei¹⁷, A. Andronic³², G. Anelli⁴⁰, V. Angelov⁴³, C. Anson²⁷, T. Antičić¹¹³, F. Antinori⁴⁰, S. Antinori¹³, K. Antipin³⁷, D. Antończyk³⁷, P. Antonioli¹⁴, A. Anzo⁶⁶, L. Aphecetche⁷⁵, H. Appelshäuser³⁷, S. Arcelli¹³, R. Arceo⁶⁶, A. Arend³⁷, N. Armesto⁹², R. Arnaldi¹⁰², T. Aronsson⁷⁴, I.C. Arsene⁷⁸, A. Asryan⁹⁸, A. Augustinus⁴⁰, R. Averbeck³², T.C. Awes⁷⁶, J. Äystö⁴⁹, M.D. Azmi², S. Bablok⁸, M. Bach³⁶, A. Badalà²⁴, Y.W. Baek⁵⁰, S. Bagnasco¹⁰², R. Bailhache³², R. Bala¹⁰¹, A. Baldisseri⁸⁹, A. Baldit²⁶, J. Bán⁵⁸, R. Barbera²³, G.G. Barnaföldi¹⁸, L. Barnby¹², V. Barret²⁶, J. Bartke²⁹, F. Barile⁵, M. Basile¹³, V²2Basmanov⁹³, N. Bastid²⁶, B. Bathen⁷², G. Battigne⁷⁵, B. Pattyunya³⁵, C. Baumann⁷², I.G. Bearden²⁸, B. Becker²⁰,

23rd – 28th of November

First proton the ALI artiving the ALI ar

K. Aamodt⁷⁸, N. Abel⁴ ysekara³⁰, A. Abrahantes Quintana⁴², A. Acero⁶³, D. Adamová⁸⁶, M.M. Aggarwal²⁵, G. Aglieri Rinella⁴⁰, A. G. Agocs¹⁸, S. Aguilar Salazar⁶⁶, Z. Ahammed⁵⁵, A. Ahmad², N. Ahmad², S.U. Ahn⁵⁰, R. Akimoto¹⁰⁰, A. Akindinov⁶⁸, D. Aleksandrov⁷⁰, B. Alessandro¹⁰², R. Alfaro Molina⁶⁶, A. Alici¹³, E. Almaráz Aviña⁶⁶, J. Alme⁸, T. Alt⁴³, V. Altini⁶, S. Altinpinar³², C. Andrei¹⁷, A. Andronic³², G. Anelli⁴⁰, V. Angelov⁴³, C. Anson²⁷, T. Antičić¹¹³, F. Antinori⁴⁰, S. Antinori¹³, K. Antipin³⁷, D. Antończyk³⁷, P. Antonioli¹⁴, A. Anzo⁶⁶ L. Aphecetche⁷⁵, H. Appelshäuser³⁷, S. Arcelli¹³, R. Arceo⁶⁶, A. Arend³⁷, N. Armesto⁹², R. Arnaldi¹⁰², T. Aronsson⁷⁴, .C. Arsene⁷⁸, A. Asryan⁹⁸, A. Augustinus⁴⁰, R. Averbeck³², T.C. Awes⁷⁶, J. Äystö⁴⁹, M.D. Azmi², S. Bablok⁸, M. Bach³⁶, A. Badalà²⁴, Y.W. Baek⁵⁰, S. Bagnasco¹⁰², R. Bailhache³², R. Bala¹⁰¹, A. Baldisseri⁸⁹, A. Baldit²⁶, J. Bán⁵⁸, R. Barbera²³, G.G. Barnaföldi¹⁸, L. Barnby¹², V. Barret²⁶, J. Bartke²⁹, F. Barile⁵, M. Basile¹³, V. Basinanov⁹⁴, N. Bastid²⁶, B. Bathen⁷², G. Bathgne⁷⁵, B. Battyunya³⁵, C. Baumann⁷², I.G. Bearden²⁸, B. Becker²⁰,

1 Introduction

The very first proton–proton collisions at Point 2 of the CERN Large Hadron Collider (LHC) [1] occurred in the afternoon of 23^{rd} November 2009, at a centre-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 900 \,\text{GeV}$, during the commissioning of the accelerator. This publication, based on 284 events recorded in the ALICE detector [2] on that day, describes a determination of the pseudorapidity density of charged primary

Here, primary particles are defined as prompt particles produced in the collision and all decay products, except products from weak decays of strange particles such as K_s^0 and Λ .

Shortly after circulating beams were established, the ALICE data aquisition system [11] started collecting events with a trigger based on the Silicon Pixel Detector (SPD), requiring two or more hits in the SPD in coincidence with the passage of the two colliding bunches as inferred from beam pickup detectors. As a precaution, only a small subset of the detector subsystems, including the silicon tracking detectors and the scintillator trigger counters, was turned on, in order to assess the beam conditions provided by the LHC.

The trigger rate was measured just before collisions with the same trigger conditions. Without beams we measured a rate of 3×10^{-4} Hz (in coincidence with one bunch crossing interval per orbit). In coincidence with the passage of the bunch of one circulating beam the rate was

0.006 Hz. As soon as the second beam was injected in the accelerator, the event rate increased significantly, to 0.11 Hz. The first event which was analyzed and displayed in the counting room by the offline reconstruction software AliRoot [12] running in online mode is shown in Fig. 1. This marked symbolically the keenly anticipated start of the physics exploitation of the ALICE experiment³. The online reconstruction software implemented in the High-Level Trigger (HLT) computer farm [13] also analyzed the events in real time and calculated the vertex position of the collected events, shown in Fig. 2. The distributions

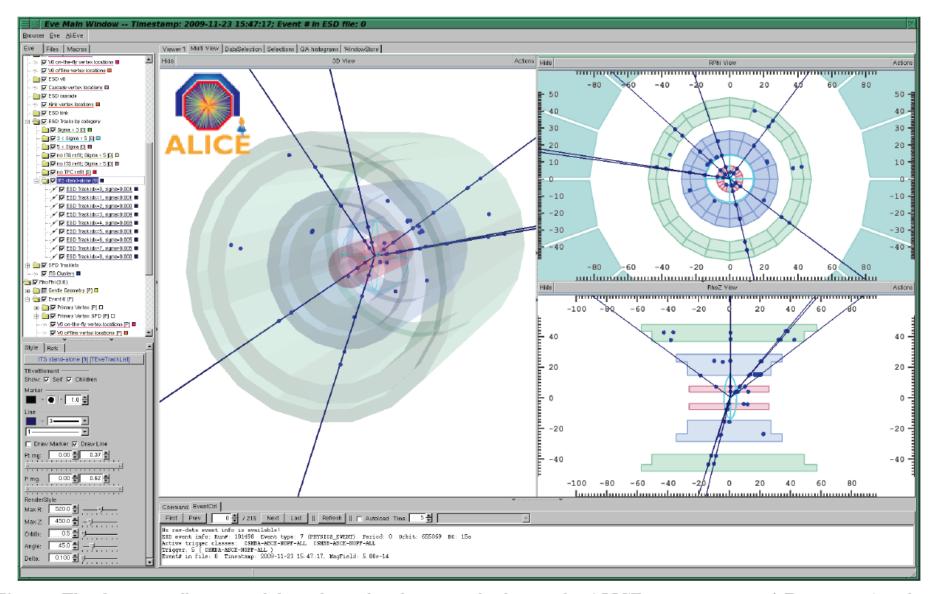


Fig. 1. The first pp collision candidate shown by the event display in the ALICE counting room (3D view, r- ϕ and r-z projections), the dimensions are shown in cm. The dots correspond to hits in the silicon vertex detectors (SPD, SDD and SSD), the lines correspond to tracks reconstructed using loose quality cuts. The ellipse drawn in the middle of the detector surrounds the reconstructed event vertex.

LBNL NSD, M. Ploskon

Collision vertex as seen online by High Level Trigger

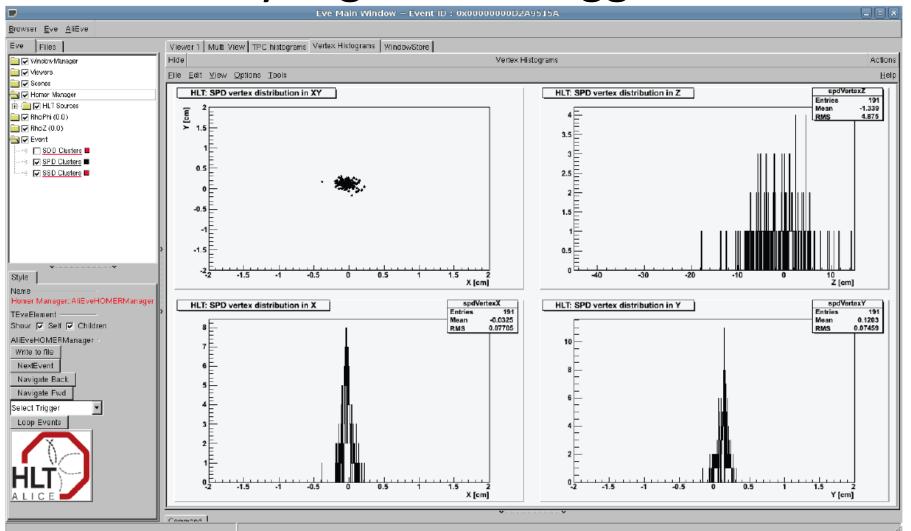
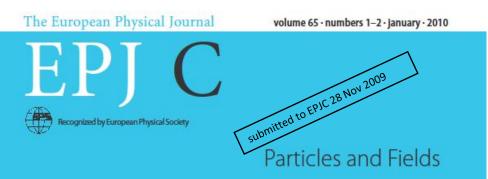


Fig. 2. Online display of the vertex positions reconstructed by the High-Level Trigger (HLT). The figure shows, counter-clockwise from top left, the position in the transverse plane for all events with a reconstructed vertex, the projections along the transverse coordinates x and y, and the distribution along the beam line (z-axis).

ALICE has started!



ISR (pp) INEL UA1 (pp) NSD UA5 (pp) INEL UA5 (pp) NSD CDF (pp) NSD ALICE (pp) INEL ALICE (pp) NSD LHC √s = 14 TeV last time measured at the ISR for pp 10^{3} 22nd February **0**010

<u>Phase 1: rediscovering the standard model</u> (QCD in the case of ALICE)

The average number of charged particles created perpendicular to the beam in pp collisions at 900 GeV is:

$$dN/d\tau = 3.10 \pm 0.13 \text{ (stat)} \pm 0.22 \text{ (syst)} \pi$$

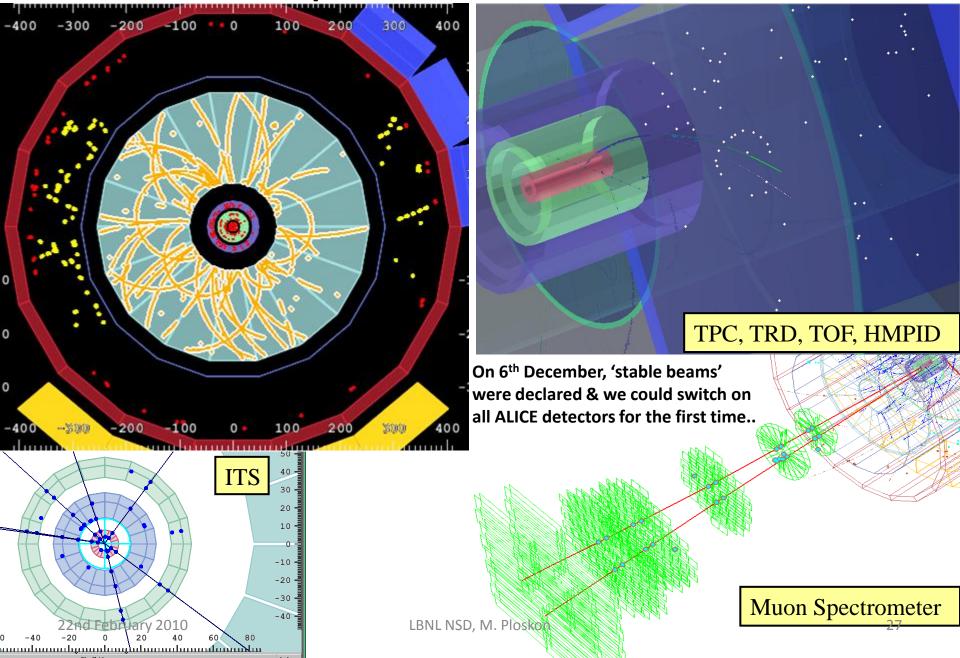
National Geographic News (4 Dec.)

'...a machine called ALICE....
found that **a** (!) proton-proton collision
recorded on November 23

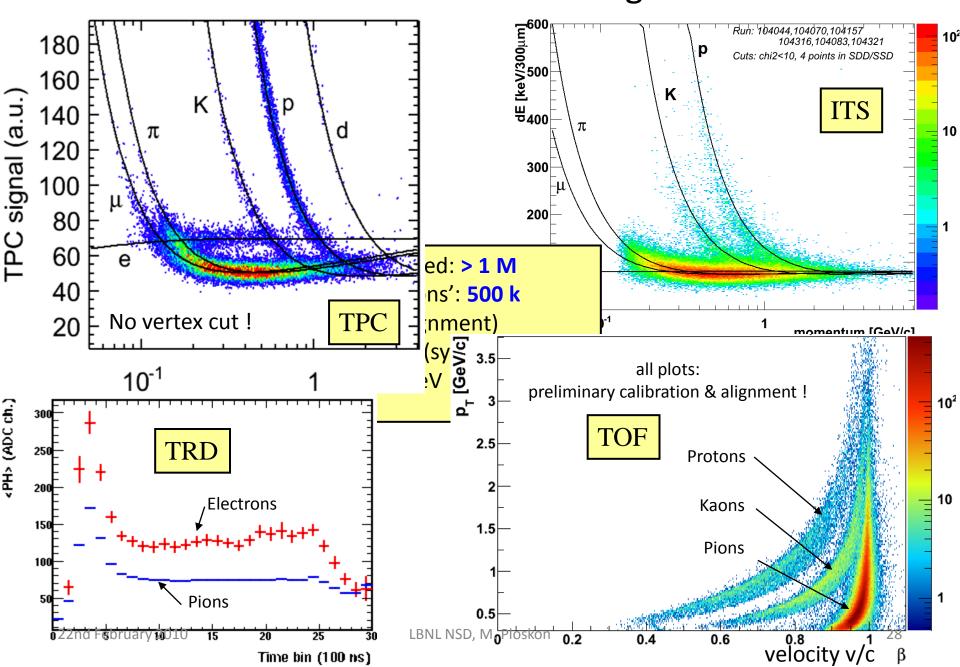
This is the first (and easiest) of many numbers we need to (re)measure to get confidence in our detectors, tune the simulations, study background,
Phase 2 is still a long way to go..

Ո. Ploskon

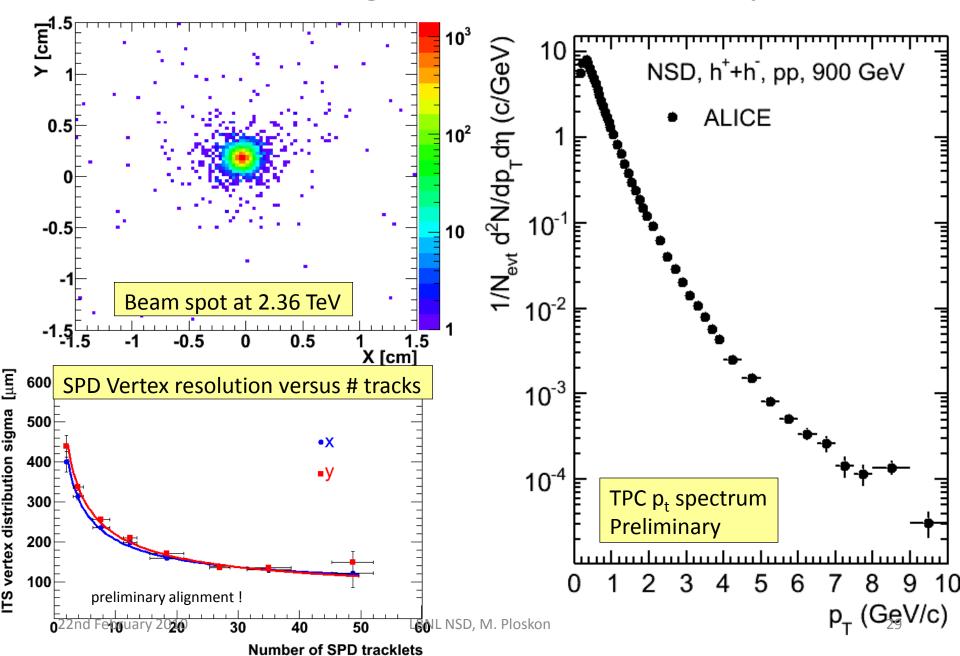
The Drop has become a Trickle ..



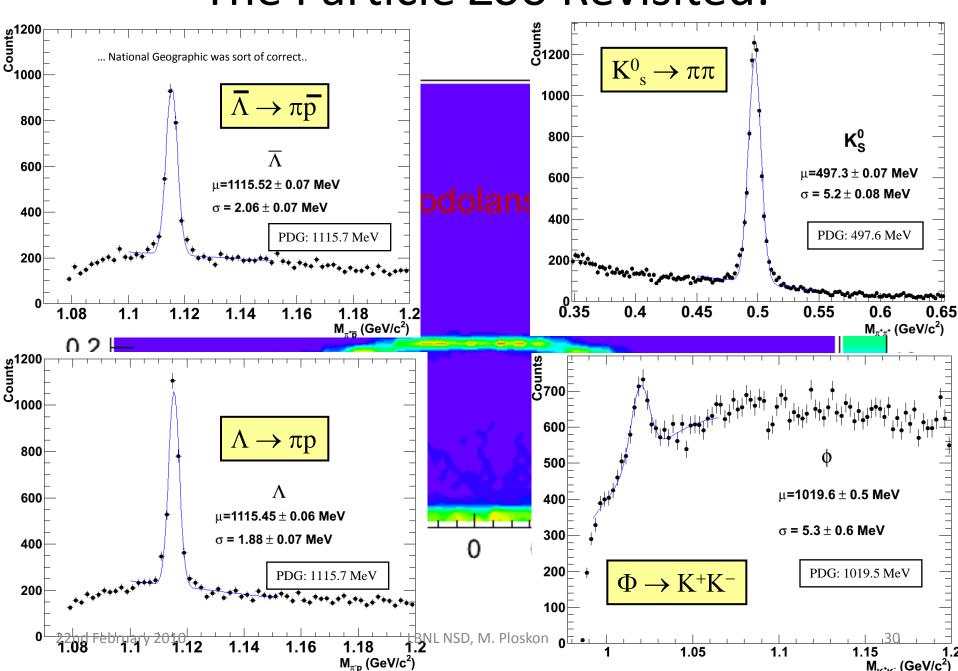
.. and the Trickle is becoming a Flood..



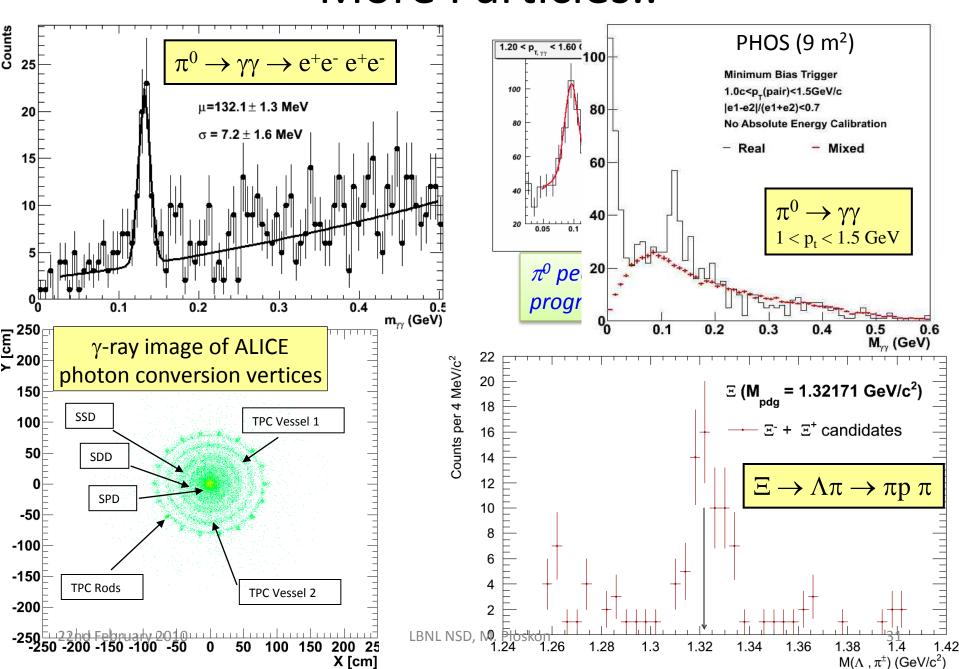
Tracking works beautifully



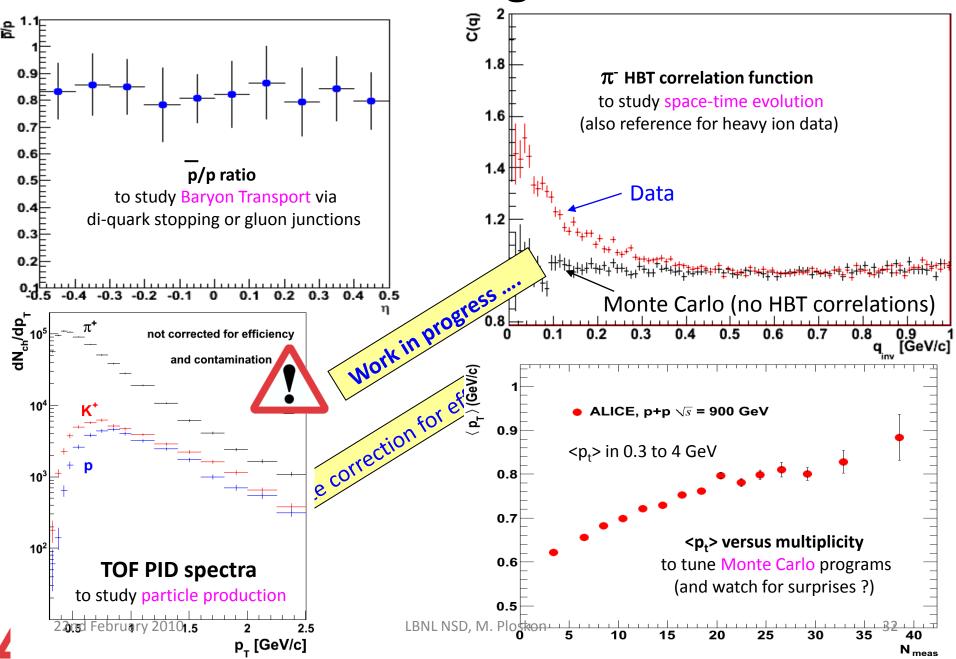
The Particle Zoo Revisited:



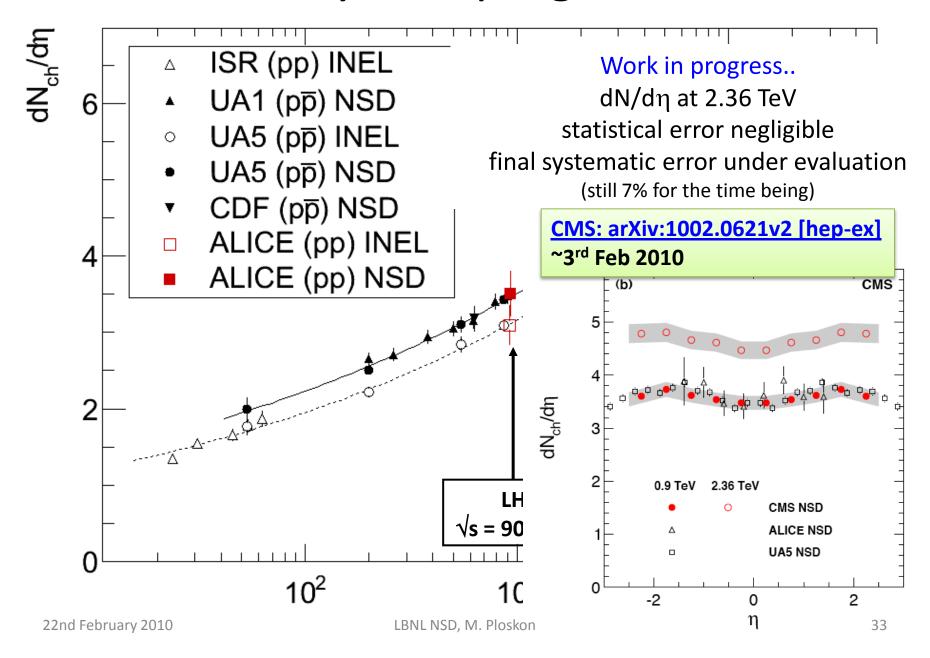
More Particles..



A taste of things to come..



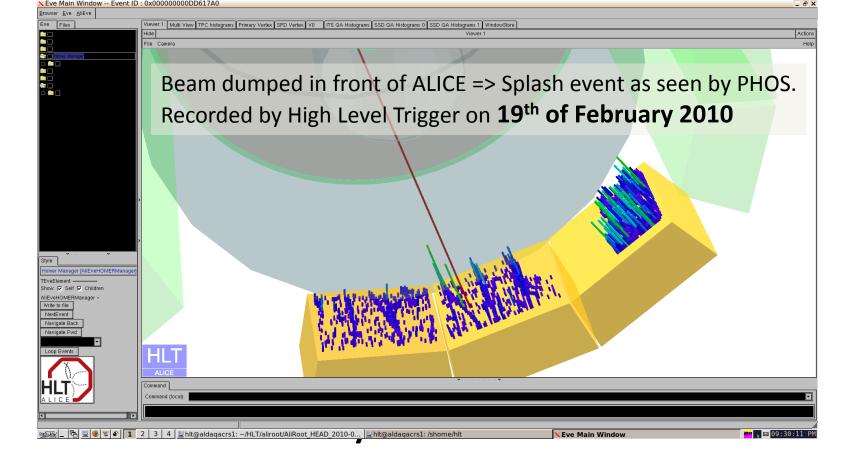
Analysis in progress...



Congratulations to LHC! Looking forward for upcoming Physics runs!

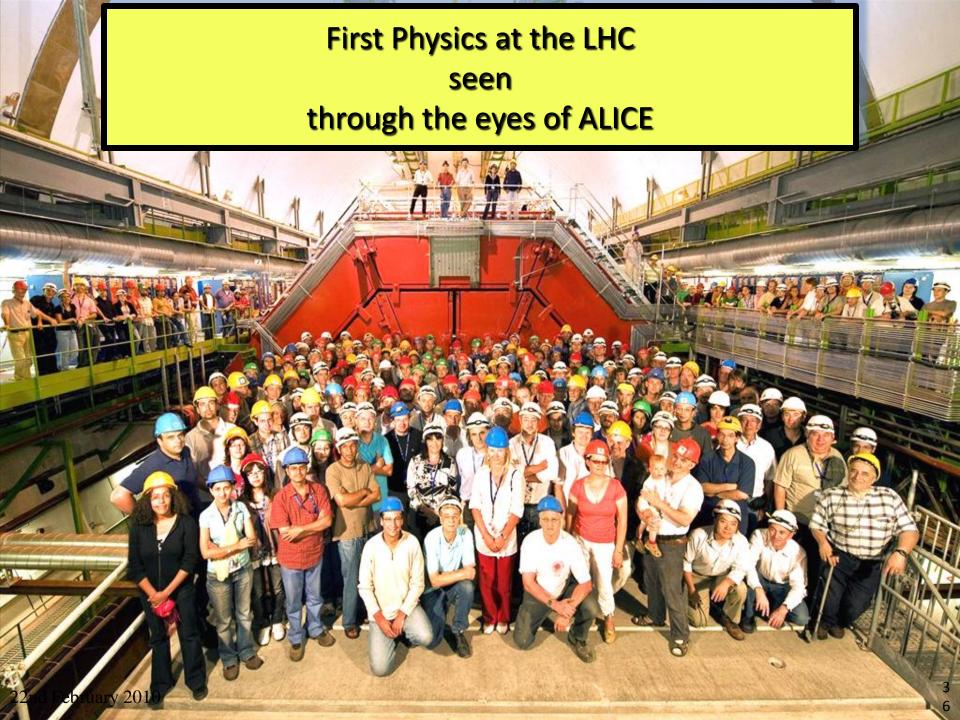
Run 2

• CERN management (Chamonix workshop summary, Jan 29 2010): ...run the LHC for 18 to 24 months at a collision energy of 7 TeV (3.5 TeV per beam). After that, we'll go into a long shutdown...



Run 2

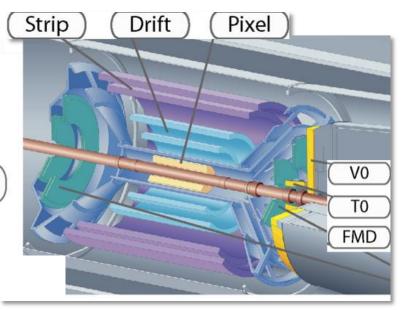
• CERN management (Chamonix workshop summary, Jan 29 2010): ...run the LHC for 18 to 24 months at a collision energy of 7 TeV (3.5 TeV per beam). After that, we'll go into a long shutdown...



Extra slides

Inner Tracker System and VZERO

- SPD (Silicon Pixel Detector): two layers $(R_1=3.9 \text{ cm}; |\eta_1|<2; \text{ and } R_2=7.6 \text{ cm}; |\eta_2|<1.4); 9.8 M 50x425 <math>\mu\text{m}^2$ pixels; 2.3% X/X_0
- SDD (Silicon Drift Det.): two layers (R_1 =15 cm and R_2 =23.9 cm; $|\eta_{1 \text{ and } 2}|$ <0.9); 260 sensors; 500 V/cm;133 k collection anodes with a pitch of 294 μ m; sampled every 50 ns; 2.4 % X/X₀
- SSD (Silicon Strip Det.): two layers (R_1 =38) cm and R_2 =43 cm; $|\eta_{1 \text{ and } 2}|$ <0.97); 1698 sensors with strip pitch of 95 μ m and st. angle of 35 mrad; 2.5 M strips; 2.2% X/X₀
- **VZERO:** two scintillator arrays (32 each); VZERO_A at z=3.3 m (2.8 < η_A < 5.1); VZERO_C at z=0.9 m (-3.7 < η_C < 1.7); time resolution < 1ns; response measured within +- 25ns



Inner Tracker System and VZERO

Strip

- SPD (Silicon Pixel Detector): two layers $(R_1=3.9 \text{ cm}; |\eta_1|<2; \text{ and } R_2=7.6 \text{ cm}; |\eta_2|<1.4); 9.8 M 50x425 <math>\mu\text{m}^2$ pixels; 2.3% X/X_0
- SDD (Silicon Drift Det.): two layers (R_1 =15 cm and R_2 =23.9 cm; $|\eta_{1 \text{ and } 2}|$ <0.9); 260 sensors; 500 V/cm;133 k collection anodes with a pitch of 294 μ m; sampled every 50 ns; 2.4 % X/X₀
- SSD (Silicon Strip Det.): two layers (R₁=38) cm and R₂=43 cm; $|\eta_{1 \text{ and } 2}|$ < 0.97); 1698

sensors angle of

4 Data analysis

• VZERO: VZERO_A: at z=0.9 < 1ns; re The data sample used in the present analysis consists of 284 events recorded without magnetic field. The results presented here are based on the analysis of the SPD data. However, information from the SDD, SSD and VZERO was used to crosscheck the identification and removal of background events. LBNL NSD, M. Ploskon

V₀

T₀

FMD

Pixel

First (and more...) collision(s) on 23rd of December

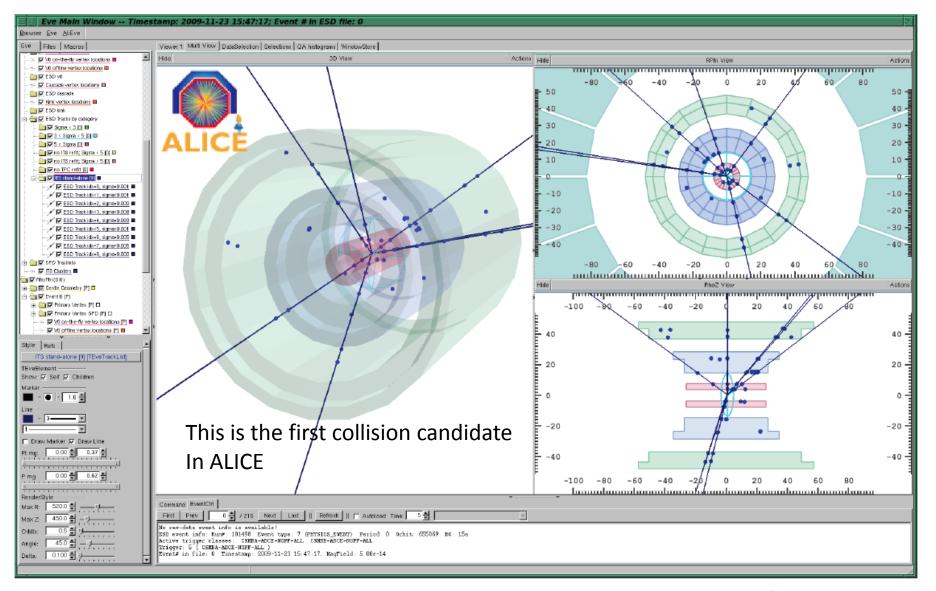


Fig. 1. The first pp collision candidate shown by the event display in the ALICE counting room (3D view, r- ϕ and r-z projections), the dimensions are shown in cm. The dots correspond to hits in the silicon vertex detectors (SPD, SDD and SSD), the lines correspond to tracks reconstructed using loose quality cuts. The ellipse drawn in the middle of the detector surrounds the reconstructed event vertex.

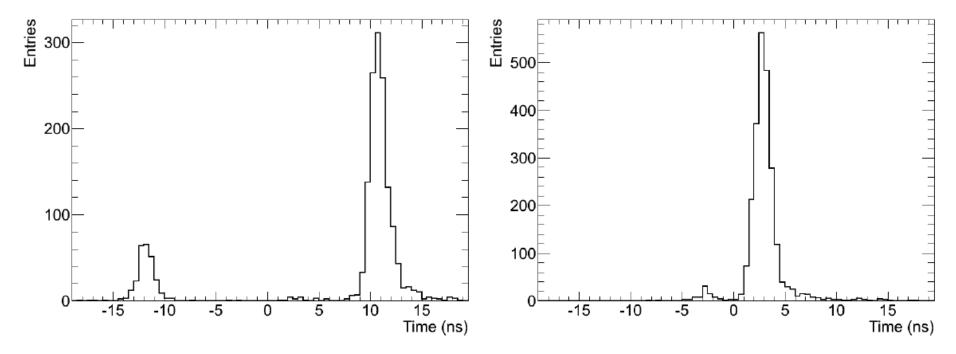


Fig. 3. Arrival time of particles in the VZERO detectors relative to the beam crossing time (time zero). A number of beam-halo or beam-gas events are visible as secondary peaks in VZERO-A (left panel) and VZERO-C (right panel). This is because particles produced in background interactions arrive at earlier times in one or the other of the two counters. The majority of the signals have the correct arrival time expected for collisions around the nominal vertex.

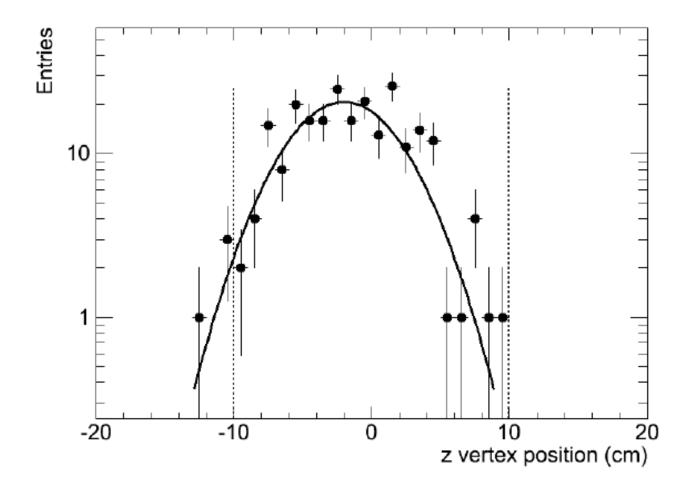
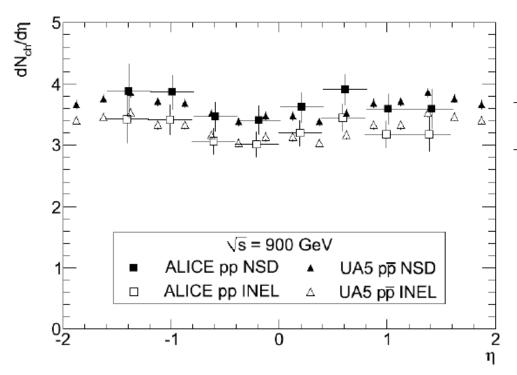


Fig. 4. Longitudinal vertex distribution from hit correlations in the two pixel layers of the ALICE inner tracking system. Vertical dashed lines indicate the region |z| < 10 cm, where the events for the present analysis are selected. A Gaussian fit with an estimated r.m.s. of about 4 cm to the central part is also shown.

Table 1. Contributions to systematic uncertainties on the measurement of the charged-particle pseudorapidity density.

The number of primary charged particles is estimated by counting the number of tracklets. This number was corrected for:

- trigger inefficiency;
- detector and reconstruction inefficiencies;
- contamination by decay products of long-lived particles (K_s^0 , Λ , etc.), gamma conversions and secondary interactions.



Uncertainty	
Tracklet selection cuts	negl.
Material budget	$_{ m negl.}$
Misalignment	0.5%
Particle composition	$_{ m negl.}$
Transverse-momentum spectrum	0.5%
Contribution of diffraction (INEL)	4%
Contribution of diffraction (NSD)	4.5%
Event-generator dependence (INEL)	4%
Event-generator dependence (NSD)	3%
Detector efficiency	4%
SPD triggering efficiency	2%
Background events	$_{ m negl.}$
Total (INEL)	7.2%
Total (NSD)	7.1%

Fig. 6. Pseudorapidity dependence of $dN_{ch}/d\eta$ for INEL and NSD collisions. The ALICE measurements (squares) are compared to UA5 data (triangles) [3]. The errors shown are statistical only.

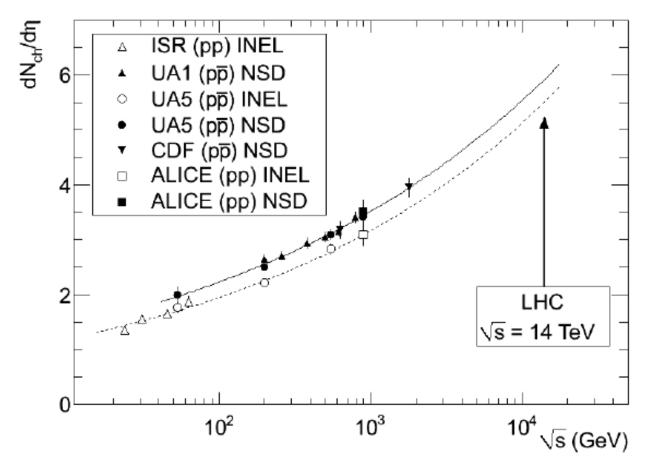


Table 2. Comparison of charged primary particle pseudorapidity densities at central pseudorapidity ($|\eta| < 0.5$) for inelastic (INEL) and non-single diffractive (NSD) collisions measured by ALICE in pp interactions and by UA5 in $p\bar{p}$ interactions [3] at a centre-of-mass energy of 900 GeV. For ALICE, the first error is statistical and the second is systematic; no systematic error is quoted by UA5. The experimental data are also compared to the predictions for pp collisions from different models. For PYTHIA the tune versions are given in parenthesis.

Experiment Model	ALICE pp	UA5 $p\overline{p}$ [3]	QGSM [26]	PYTHIA [17] (109) [18] (306) [27] (320) [28]		PHOJET [8]	
INEL	$3.10 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.22$		2.98	2.33	2.99	2.46	3.14
NSD	$3.51 \pm 0.15 \pm 0.25$		3.47	2.83	3.68	3.02	3.61

22nd February 2010 LBNL NSD, M. Ploskon 44